

Ian Gordon



Ian Gordon, Teaching & Learning Librarian



Conducting and writing up different types of reviews

Searching for citations

- selecting databases
- search strategies
- managing citations
- screening citations

Writing up reviews

- Evidence synthesis vs. literature reviews
- Guides and where to get help

Questions!

What is your research question / topic?

What is the purpose of your review?

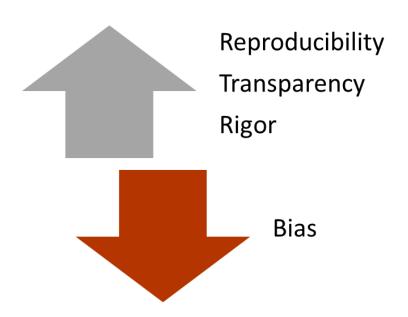
Different types of reviews

- Systematic
- Scoping
- Rapid
- Umbrella
- Meta-analysis
- Narrative (Literature)

Sutton, A., Clowes, M., Preston, L., & Booth, A. (2019). Meeting the review family: Exploring review types and associated information retrieval requirements. Health Information & Libraries Journal, 36(3), 202–222.

Different types of reviews

- Systematic
- Scoping
- Rapid
- Umbrella
- Meta-analysis
- Narrative (Literature)



Different types of reviews

- Systematic
- Scoping
- Rapid
- Umbrella
- Meta-analysis
- Narrative (Literature)

All vs. Any rule

Types of Reviews

ТҮРЕ	DESCRIPTION	SEARCH	APPRAISAL	SYNTHESIS	ANALYSIS
Systematic	Seeks to systematically search for, appraise and synthesis research evidence, often adhering to guidelines on the conduct of a review.	Aims for exhaustive, comprehensive searching.	May or may not include quality assessment.	Minimal narrative, tabular summary of studies.	What is known; recommendations for practice. Limitations.
Scoping	Preliminary assessment of potential size and scope of available research literature. Aims to identify nature and extent of research.	Completeness of searching determined by time/scope constraints. May include research in progress.	No formal quality assessment.	Typically tabular with some narrative commentary.	Characterizes quantity and quality of literature, perhaps by study design and other key features. Attempts to specify a viable review.
Rapid	Assessment of what is already known about a policy or practice issue, by using systematic review methods to search and critically appraise existing research.	Completeness of searching determined by time constraints.	Time-limited formal quality assessment.	Typically narrative and tabular.	Quantities of literature and overall quality/direction of effect of literature.
Literature	Generic term: published materials that provide examination of recent or current literature. Can cover wide range of subjects at various levels of completeness and comprehensiveness.	May or may not include comprehensive searching.	May or may not include quality assessment.	Typically narrative.	Analysis may be chronological, conceptual, thematic, etc.

Adapted from: Grant, M.J. and Booth, A. (2009), A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. Health Information & Libraries Journal, 26: 91-108. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-1842.2009.00848.x

Determine Type

What is your research question / topic?

What is the purpose of your review?

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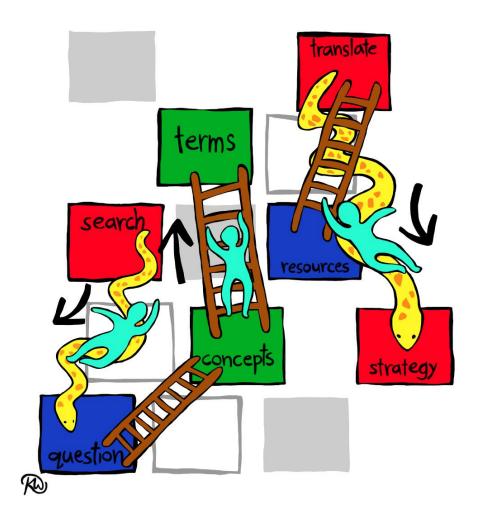
Writing up reviews

- evidence synthesis vs. literature reviews
- guides and where to get help

Questions!



Literature searching is a non-linear and iterative process.



https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/HLSC

Health Sciences WELCOME ARTICLES BOOKS GREY LITERATURE DATA ADDITIONAL COURSE GUIDES Need Help? Contact us at libhelp@brocku.ca or find more library help on our Research Support page.



What is this guide for?

This guide has been designed as a general program guide and is curated by Brock librarians. It features links to most often used resources such as databases for books, peer-reviewed journal articles, theses, dissertations, open educational resources (OEDs), patents, standards, and more. Use the tabs on the left to navigate through the web page.

Selective course-related guides are provided when appropriate every term.

HLSC Library Seminar: Literature Reviews: Strategies and Resources to be Successful! (June 2023) ppt slides (PDF) & video.

Attribution

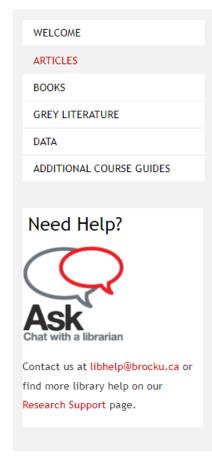
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Health Sciences



Articles

Journal articles are scholarly works that go through a quality control process called peer-review before they are published.

MEDLINE is available via OVID, PubMed, SciFInder-n and Web of Science Complete.

Several databases provide access to regional, national and international news articles.

A select list of databases that include scholarly article

- - Find Peer-reviewed papers, theses, boo societies, repositories, universities and
 - Off-Campus access to Brock resources i follows:
 - 1. Click on Scholar Settings
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 - 4. Select Brock in the resulting list
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 - Scholarly resources across all discipline
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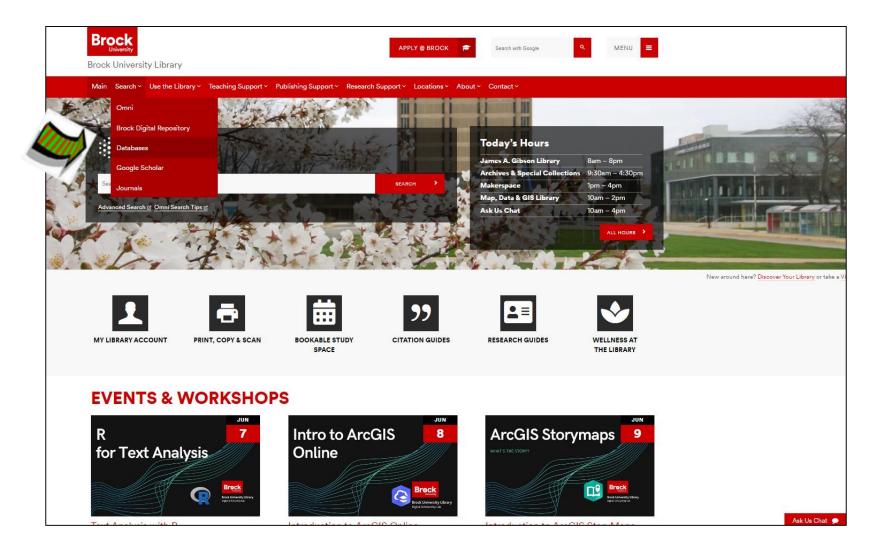
- MEDLINE via OVID 🗷
 - International literature on biomedicine, allied health fields and biological and physical sciences, humanities, and information science as they relate to medicine and health care.
 - o Coverage: 1946-current
 - Permitted Uses

more info...

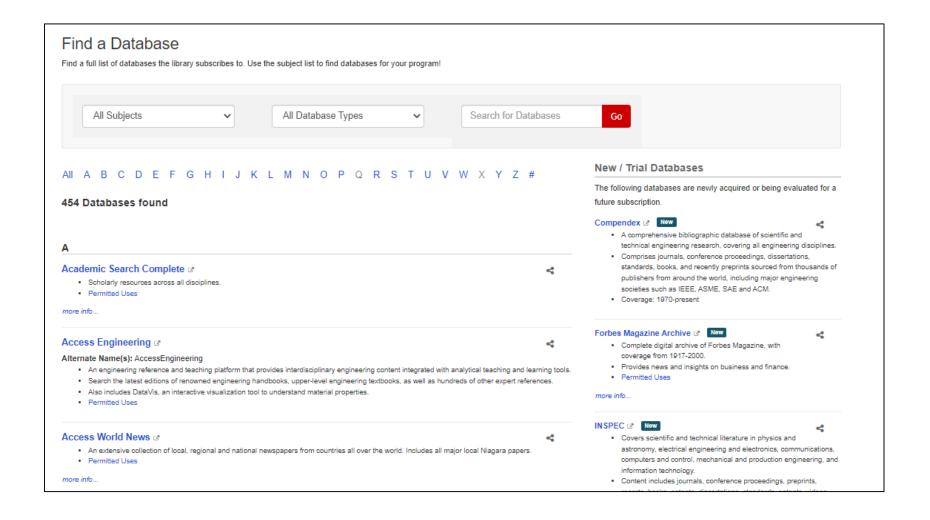
- Embase ☑
 - o Comprehensive biomedical database including more than 30 million records from more than 8,500 journals.
 - Notable coverage of drug and pharmaceutical research, pharmacology and toxicology as well as robust international content.
 - o Coverage: 1974-current
 - Permitted Uses
- CINAHL Complete @
 - o Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature
 - Covers nursing, allied health, alternative therapies, biomedicine, consumer health, and health administration.
 - o Coverage: 1937-present
 - Permitted Uses

more info...

https://brocku.ca/library/



https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/az.php



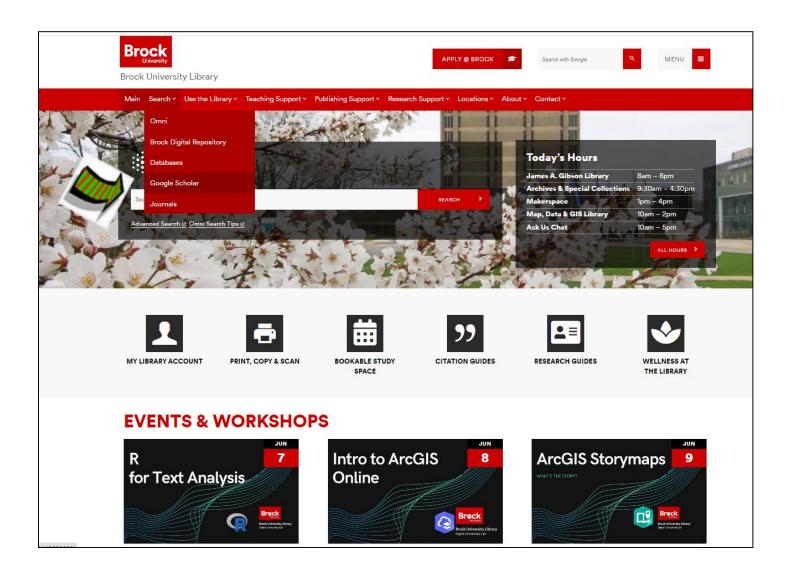
Scholarly peer-reviewed articles

MEDLINE, Embase
CINAHL, PsycINFO, ProQuest Sociology Collection, Education Source, BIOSIS Citation Index
Web of Science Core Collection, Scopus

MEDLINE via Web of Science Complete
MEDLINE via PubMed
MEDLINE via SciFinder-n
MEDLINE via OVID

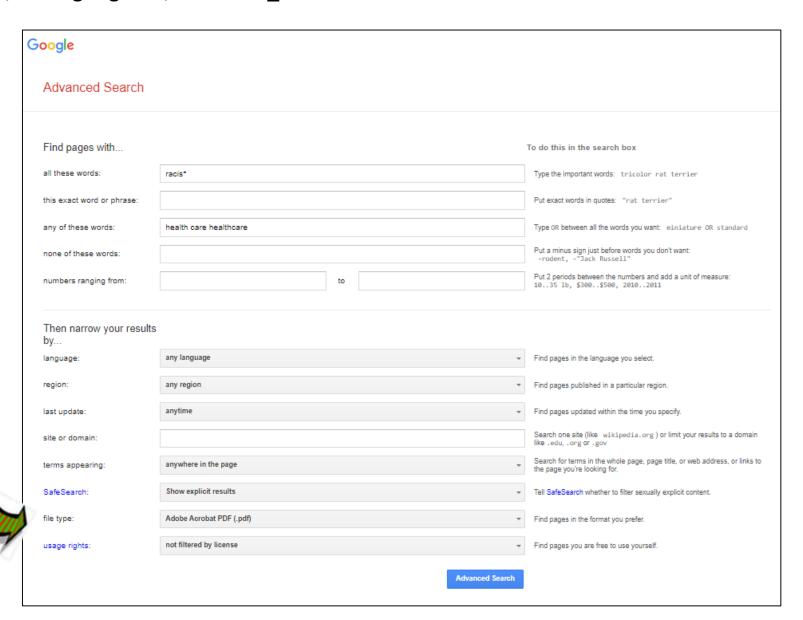
Google, BASE, CORE, Dimensions, Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Elicit, Google Books, Google Scholar, OSF Preprints, Paperity, PLOS, ResearchGate, Scite, Scilit, Semantic Scholar, WorldWideScience.org, Zenodo

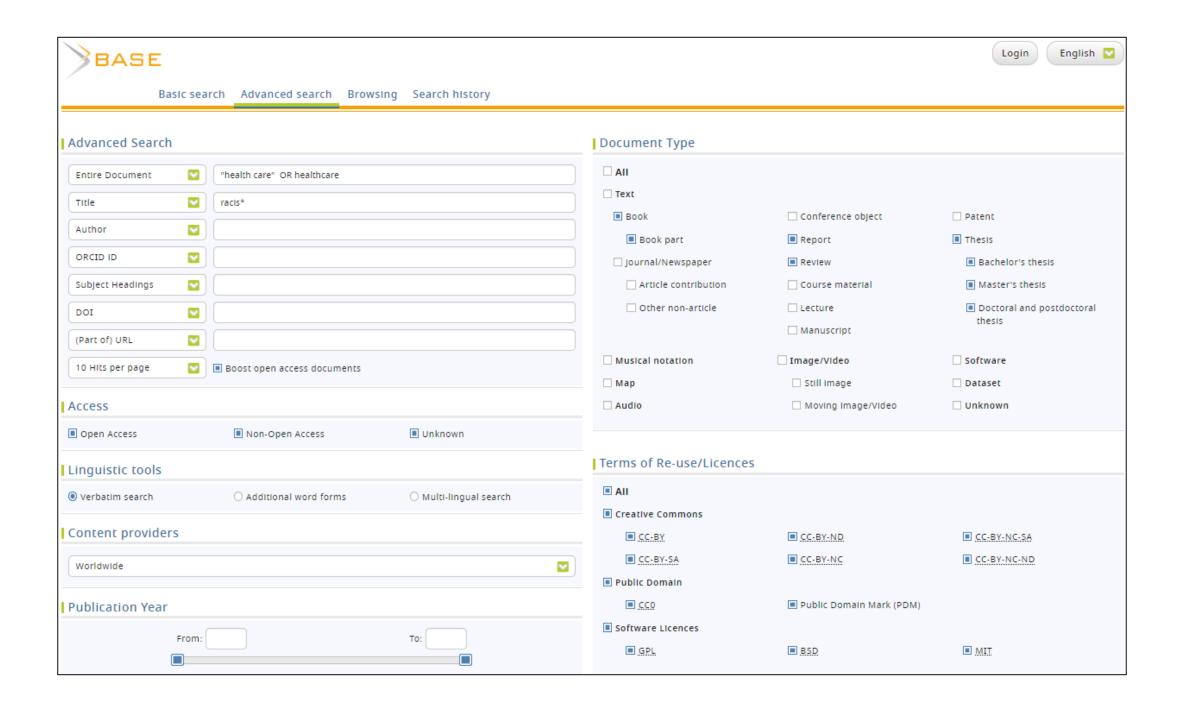
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•	Articles	About 20,300 results (0.04 sec)	
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	Sort by relevance Sort by date	racism as a contributor to racial disparities in healthcare, we still know little about the extent of healthcare provider racism approaches to assess healthcare provider racism are required ☆ Save 奶 Cite Cited by 277 Related articles All 13 versions Web of Science: 137 ≫	
	Any type Review articles	Experiencing racism in health care : the mental health impacts for Victorian Aboriginal communities MA Kelaher, AS Ferdinand Medical Journal of, 2014 - Wiley Online Library	[PDF] wiley.com Full View
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		[HTML] Black physicians' experiences with anti-Black racism in healthcare systems explored through an attraction-selection-attrition lens MS Williams, AK Myers, KD Finuf, VH Patel Journal of Business and, 2023 - SpringerBlack racism on the work experiences of Black physicians racism in healthcare organizations, specifically for Black physicians, anti-Black racism transcends across other healthcare ☆ Save 奶 Cite Cited by 6 Related articles All 9 versions Web of Science: 2 ≫	[HTML] springer.com Full View
		Spectre of racism in health and health care : lessons from history and the United States R Bhopal - Bmj, 1998 - bmj.com and health care are caused and maintained by racism . Should we wait to define the exact contribution of racism (though uncertain) analysis that racism is important? Guinan has argued Save 50 Cite Cited by 184 Related articles All 13 versions Web of Science: 66	[HTML] bmj.com Find it @ Brock

https://www.google.ca/advanced_search





29. Racism: a major impediment to optimal Indigenous health and health care in Australia

Niyi Awofeso [claim] Author:

Description: RacIsm has major adverse impacts on the health of Indigenous Australians, and significantly hinders their access to effective

health care. This paper aims to highlight the scope and ramifications of racism on health and health care of Indigenous...

Publisher, Year: Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet, 2011-07-28 00:00:00

Document Type: Report; [Report]

Australian Policy Online (Institute for Social Research, Swinburne University of Technology) Content Provider:

Detail View | Email this | Add to Favorites | In Google Scholar | Export Record

□ 30. The Crisis of Stigma: Young Adults' Negotiation of Racism and Homelessness In Trenton's Health Care System

Kasdin, Rachel [claim] Author:

In Trenton, New Jersey, hundreds of young adults of color experience homelessness each year with significant negative effects Description:

on their health. Through semi-structured interviews with nine homeless young adults of color and ten professionals ("key...

2020-05-01 Year:

Document Type: Princeton University Senior Theses; [Bachelor's thesis]

DataSpace at Princeton University 🔤 📵 Content Provider:

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Social Science & Medicine 199 (2018) 181-188



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/socscimed



Tackling racism as a "wicked" public health problem: Enabling allies in anti-racism praxis



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Keywords: Racism Anti-racism Ethnic inequities Public health Māori Black americans Allies Decolonisation

ABSTRACT

Racism is a "wicked" public health problem that fuels systemic health ineq groups in New Zealand, the United States and elsewhere. While literature ha effects on health, the work describing how to intervene to address raciss

developed. While the notion of raising awareness of racism through socio-political education is not new, given the way racism has morphed into new narratives in health institutional settings, it has become critical to support allies to make informing efforts to address racism as a fundamental cause of health inequities. In this paper, we make the case for anti-racism praxis as a tool to address inequities in public health, and focus on describing an anti-racism praxis framework to inform the training and support of allies. The limited work on anti-racism rarely articulates the unique challenges or needs of allies or targets of racism, but we seek to help fill that gap. Our anti-racism praxis for allies includes five core elements: reflexive relational praxis, structural power analysis, socio-political education, monitoring and evaluation and systems change approaches. We recognize that racism is a modifiable determinant of health and racial inequities can be eliminated with the necessary political will and a planned system change approach. Anti-racism praxis provides the tools to examine the interconnection and interdependence of cultural and institutional factors as a foundation for examining where and how to intervene to address racism.

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1. Introduction

Racism, is the epitome of what Rittel and Webber (1973) in their landmark text describe as a "wicked" problem. "Wicked" problems are complex problems that are highly resistant to solutions and that are characterized by high difficulty and disagreement about the nature and cause of the problem and their potential solutions. Racism also may be considered a fundamental determinant of health because it is a dynamic process that endures and adapts over time, and because it influences multiple mechanisms, policies, practices and pathways that ultimately affect health (Phelan and Link, 2015; Ramaswamy and Kelly, 2015). There is a long history of research on racism, colonization and white supremacy across the globe describing the scope and depth of the problem (W. M. Byrd and Clayton, 2003; Rodney, 2012). Racism, as a legacy of

E-moil addresses: Heather.came@aut.ac.nz (H. Came), derek.griffith@vanderbilt. edu (D. Griffith).

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.03.028 0277-9536/0 2017 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. colonization and slavery, has had profound intergenerational effects on health, social and economic outcomes (Alvarez et al., 2016; Y Paradies, 2016a).

1.1. What is racism?

Racism has been defined as "an organized system, rooted in an ideology of inferiority that categorizes, ranks, and differentially allocates societal resources to human population groups" (D. R. Williams and Rucker, 2000 p. 76). Consequently, racism is an analytic tool to explain systems, patterns and outcomes that vary by population groups that are broader than the explicit decisions and practices of individuals, organizations or institutions. Beyond a series of isolated incidents or acts, racism is a deeply ingrained aspect of life that reflects norms and practices that are often perceived as ordinary, constant and chronic (Ford and Airhihenbuwa, 2010a, 2010b). Racism is a violent system of power that can be active and explicit, passive and implicit, or between this binary (Young and Marion, 1990). Racism pervades national cultures via institutional structures, as well as the ideological

Came, H., & Griffith, D. (2018). Tackling racism as a "wicked" public health problem: Enabling allies in anti-racism praxis. *Social Science & Medicine, 199*, 181–188. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.03.028

Corresponding author.

The Social Determinants of Health and Health Disparities

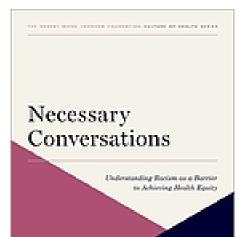


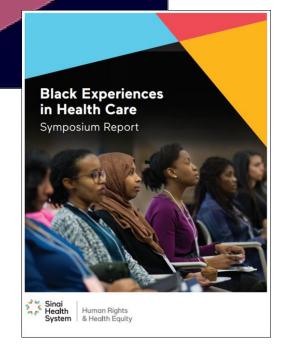
My Quest for Health Equity

Notes on Learning While Leading









LISA COOPER, MD, MPH

Why Are Health Disparities Everyone's Problem?



National Institutes of Health

Addressing Institutional Racism in Healthcare: A Case Study

A Dissertation

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BY

Banks, B. S. (2020). Addressing Institutional Racism in Healthcare: A Case Study [Ph.D., University of Minnesota].

Barbra S. Banks

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Dr. Joshua Collins, Adviser

October 2020





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Training and Development26
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Chapter 2: Literature Review

The literature review explores the extent to which three bodies of research and practice approach and address institutional racism. To start, a definition of institutional racism is explored, and contrasted with individual, personally-mediated racism.

Thereafter, three bodies of work related to institutional racism are explored: 1) racial healthcare equity, 2) workplace D&I, and 3) HRD. Each section provides a review of relevant literature on how institutional racism is addressed, if at all. The chapter closes with an explanation of the study's conceptual framework.

Institutional Racism

Systemic racism remains an empirically overlooked factor in racial health inequities. Came and Griffith (2017) defined systemic racism as an "organized system, rooted in an ideology of inferiority that categorizes, ranks, and differentially allocates societal resources to human population groups" (p. 76). Systems include, but are not limited to, institutions such as government, legal, education, and healthcare.

One institution central to the discussion of institutional racism and racial health inequities is healthcare organizations. Jones (2000) defined institutional racism as "differential access to the goods, services, and opportunities of society by race" (p. 1212). She further stated institutional racism is "normative, sometimes legalized, and often manifests as inherited disadvantage, [and] codified in our institutions of custom, practice" (p.1212). Institutional racism differs from individual racism in its level of analysis; instead of conceptualized as attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors individuals hold and exhibit towards another, institutional racism is a set of policies, procedures, and practices an institution, such as a healthcare organization, has in place that implicitly or explicitly

- Came, H., & Griffith, D. (2017). Tackling racism as a "wicked" public health problem: Enabling allies in anti-racism praxis. Social Science and Medicine, 1-8. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.03.028
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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.03.028



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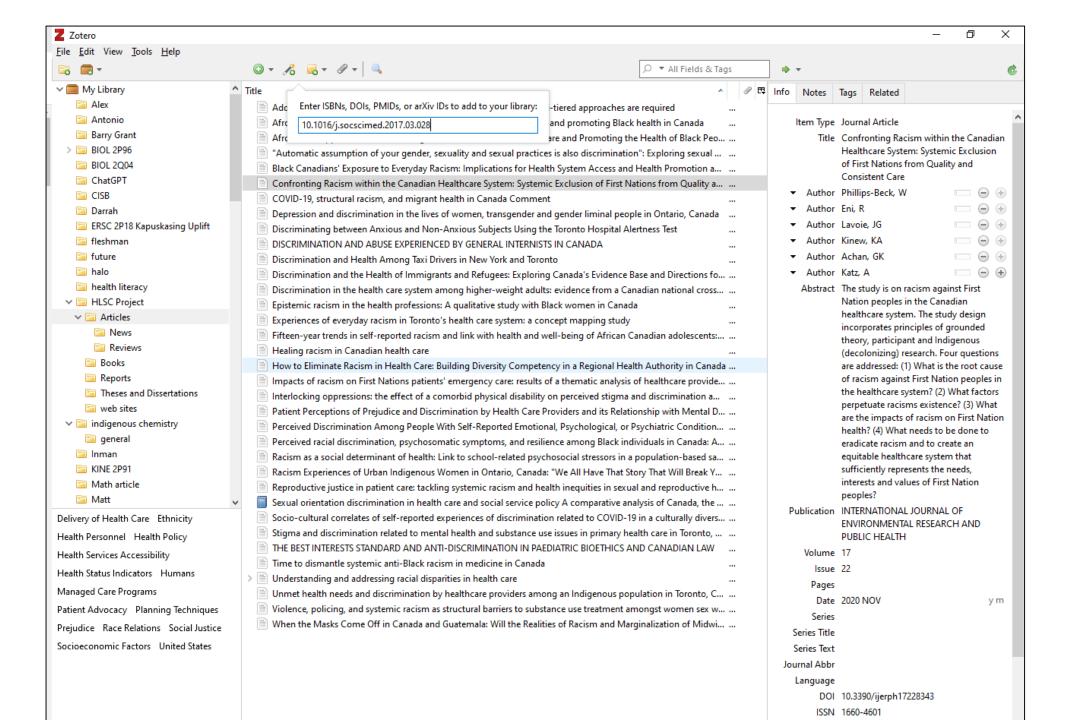
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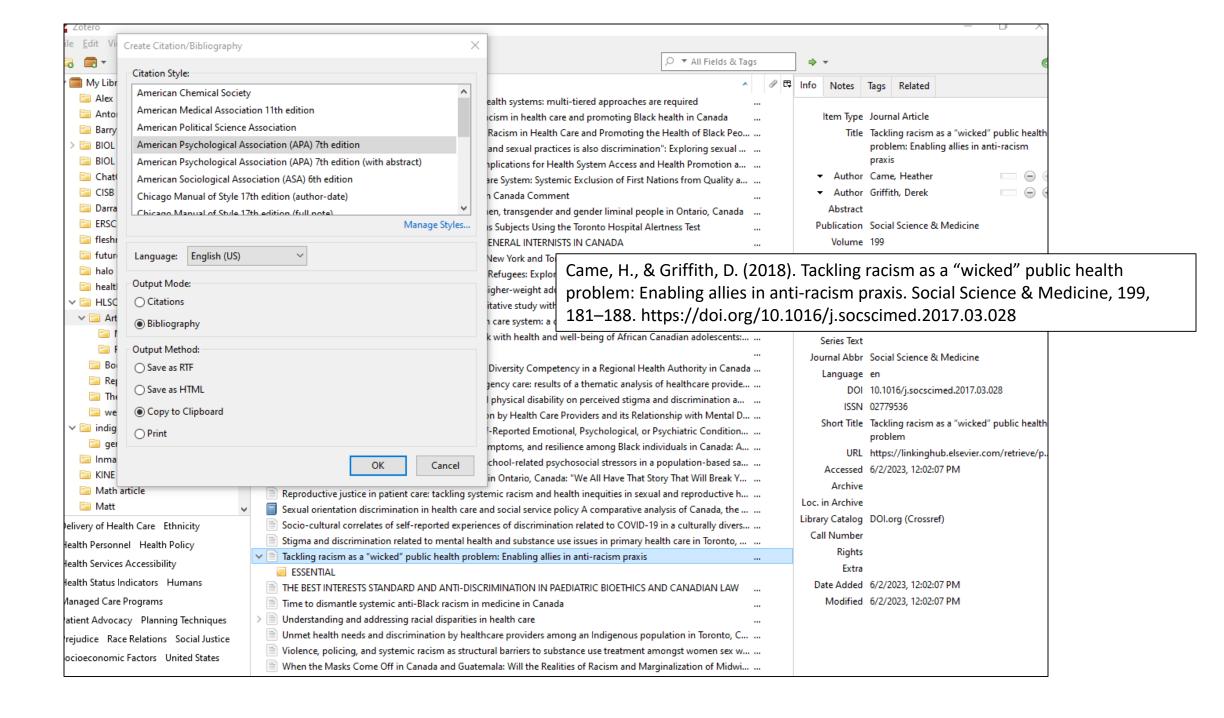
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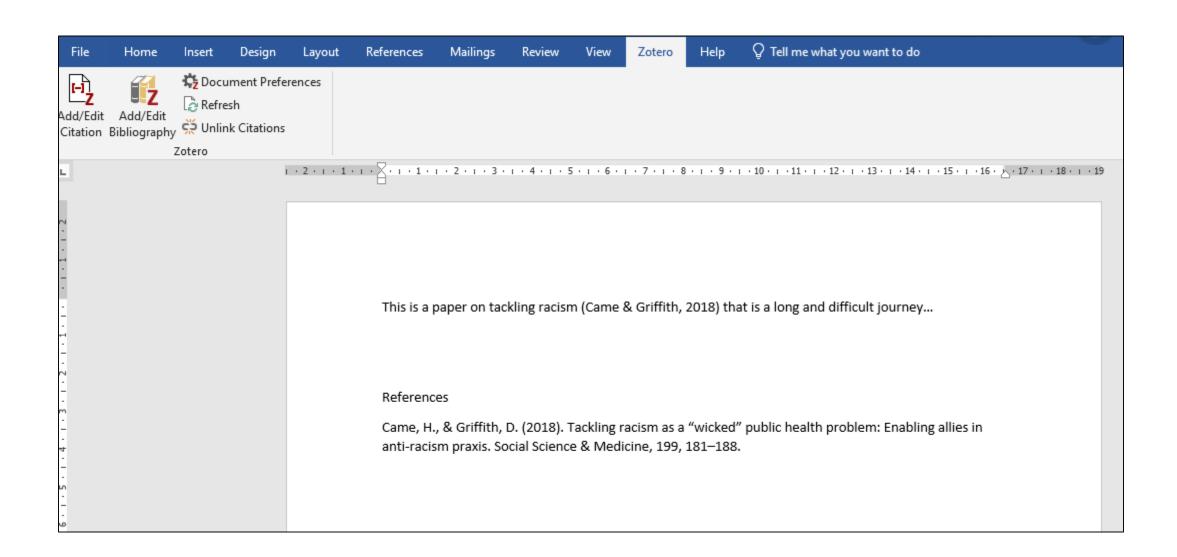
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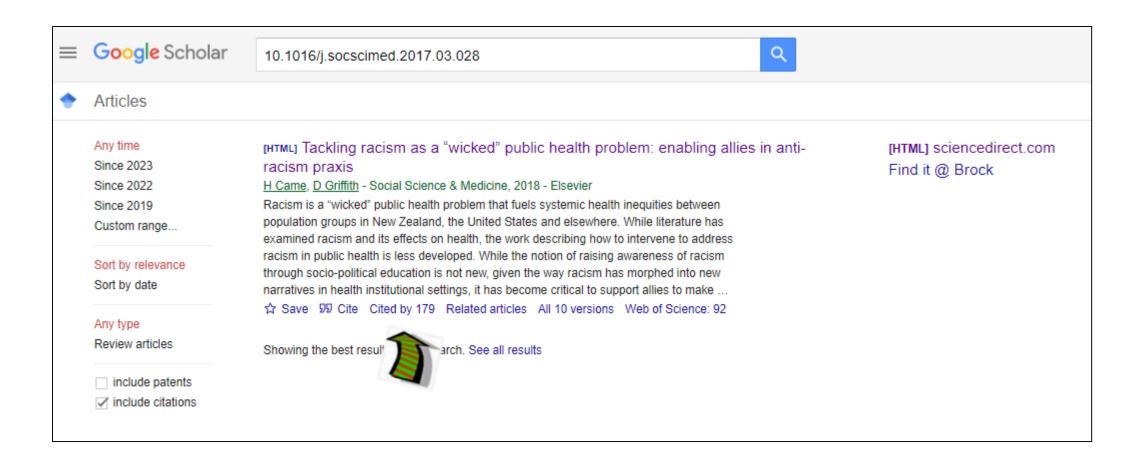
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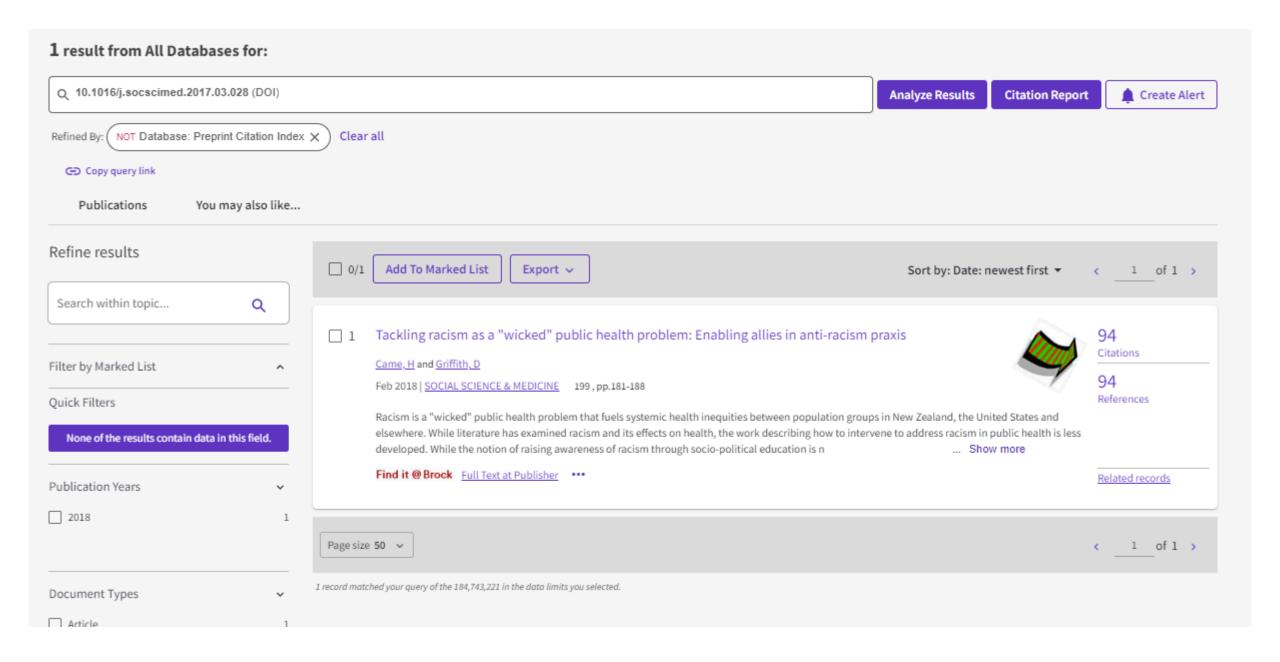
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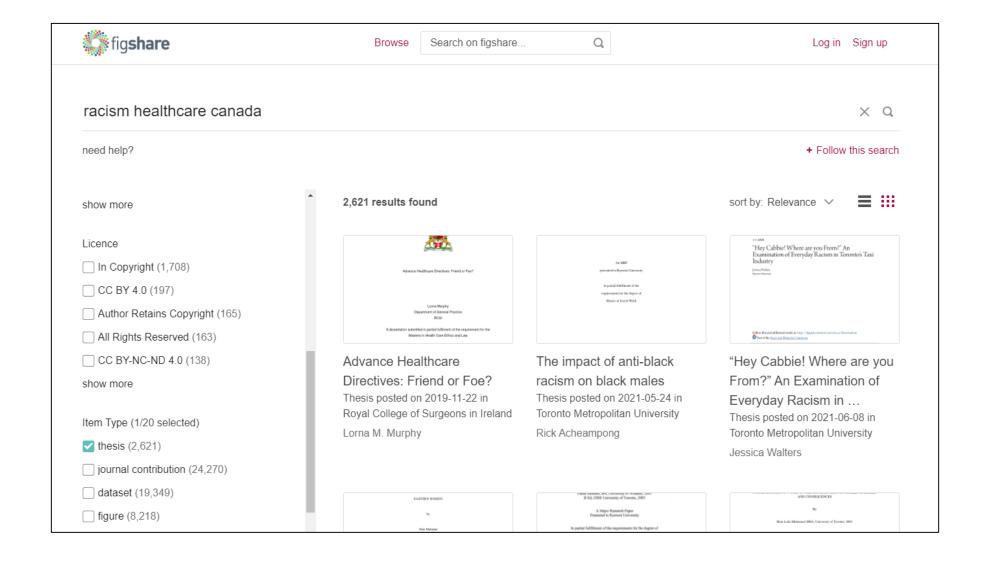












Shree Paradkar: Knock down anti-Black racism in medicine, two powerhouse advocates tell health-care sector in new CMAJ article

thestar.com

January 11, 2021 Monday

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Section: OPINION; Pg. 0 Length: 1193 words Byline: Shree Paradkar

Body

"I've been to the emergency department and been told I wasn't having a crisis. They didn't believe me until I threw up on myself. It turns out I had a blood clot and the vein was twice the normal size" - unnamed Black man quoted in an Ontario Ministry of Health report in 2017.

When rapper John River went to a hospital emergency room in 2017 with shortness of breath and severe headaches, he was treated like he was faking his symptoms to get drugs. When he turned to social media for help, well-wishers told him how he and his family acted and dressed at the hospital would impact the kind of care he would receive. No hoodies, for instance. His mother tried to button a dress shirt on to him as he lay unconscious on a stretcher. He was eventually diagnosed with a spontaneous cerebrospinal fluid leak from a prior procedure.

For years, Black people have shared, with data scientists, governments, academics, journalists and each other, terrifying stories of not being believed in hospitals, of receiving substandard care, of feeling like they were left to die.

In this COVID-era, race-aggregated data showing Black people disproportionately impacted by the virus has rightly raised awareness and alarm over the impact of racism across systems leading to that outcome.

"The field of medicine can no longer deny or overlook the existence of systemic anti-Black racism in Canada and how it affects the health of Black people and communities," write OmiSoore Dryden of Dalhousie University and Onye Nnorom from the University of Toronto.

In a Canadian Medical Association Journal article released Monday, the two powerhouse experts in the field of anti-Black racism in medicine say the health-care system needs to focus on - and redress - not only the reasons that send Black Canadians to hospitals but how they're treated when they get there.

Despite protests against anti-Black racism this summer, despite the UN expressing concern in 2017 of the plight of Black Canadians, "the impression that we got is that many Canadian physicians did not think that anti-Black racism is a problem in Canada," Nnorom told the Star. And that "most physicians do not have an understanding of how racism operates as a system such that some groups are disproportionately disadvantaged."

With this article, Dryden said, the authors aimed to "tell practitioners and clinicians that your patients are not just bodies in front of you. They come with experiences. One of the experiences your Black patients come with is anti-Black racism."

Dryden is the James R. Johnston (JRJ) Chair in Black Canadian Studies at Dalhousie University's faculty of medicine. Nnorom is trained as a public health physician and a family physician and has published several articles in medicine.

"There's always an excuse for why something isn't anti-Black racism as opposed to sitting with it for a moment (and thinking) 'If this is racism what should I be doing differently?' And nobody asks themselves that question. That's the thing we want them to ask themselves."

Paradkar, S. (Jan 11, 2021). Shree Paradkar: Knock down... Toronto Star.

Books / eBooks - Omni, WordCat, Google Books...

Reports - Google, news, citation references, colleagues...

Reviews - scholarly literature databases

Theses and Dissertations - ProQuest Dissertations, BASE, Brock Digital Repository...

News - CBCA, CPI-Q, Nexis Uni, Google News...

Web Sites - Google, Advanced Google...

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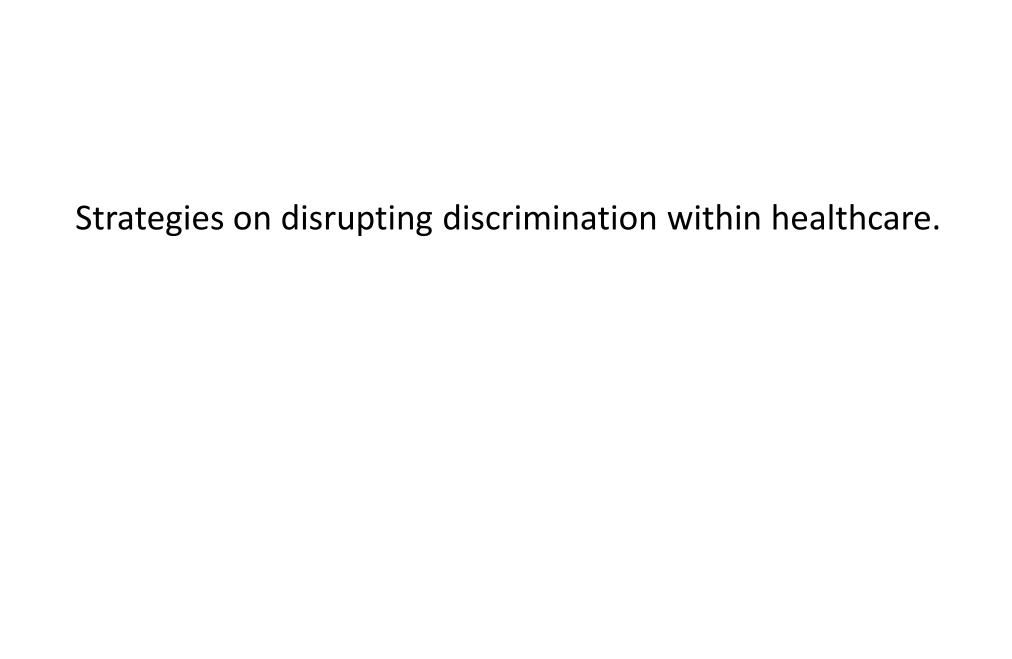
Writing up reviews

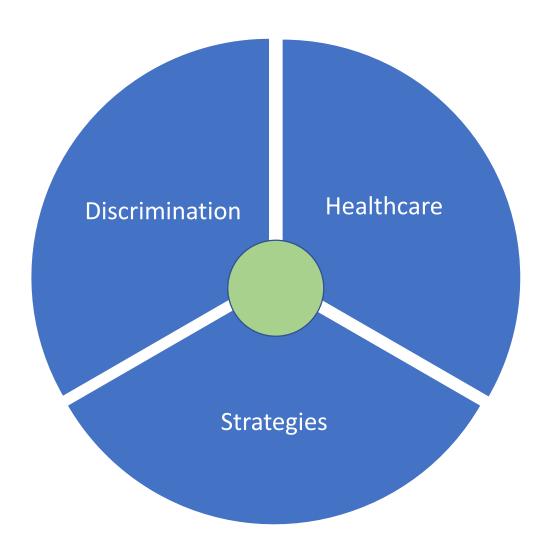
- evidence synthesis vs. literature reviews
- guides and where to get help

Questions!

Search Strategies

- start with your research question / topic
- you've got to think like the database you are searching
- develop key concepts and disciplinary boundaries
- translate your research question / topic into key concepts
- explore key concepts in strategic databases
- test key databases to refine your search, search keywords in titles
- identify variant keywords, phrases, acronyms...
- track key seed articles
- explore different databases
- limit searches by language, format, date...
- track and document findings e.g. zotero
- set alerts and/or search again to remain up to date
- evaluate / screen results
- start writing...





Currency of information

Language

Discipline

Format

Database(s)

Strategies on disrupting discrimination within healthcare.
Discrimination:

Healthcare:
Strategies:
PICO: Population / Intervention / Comparison / Outcome
Currency:
Discipline:
Format:
Database(s):

Discrimination: discriminat* or racis* or prejudice*

Healthcare: healthcare or "health care" or physician* or doctor* or nurs*

Strategies:

PICO: Population / Intervention / Comparison / Outcome

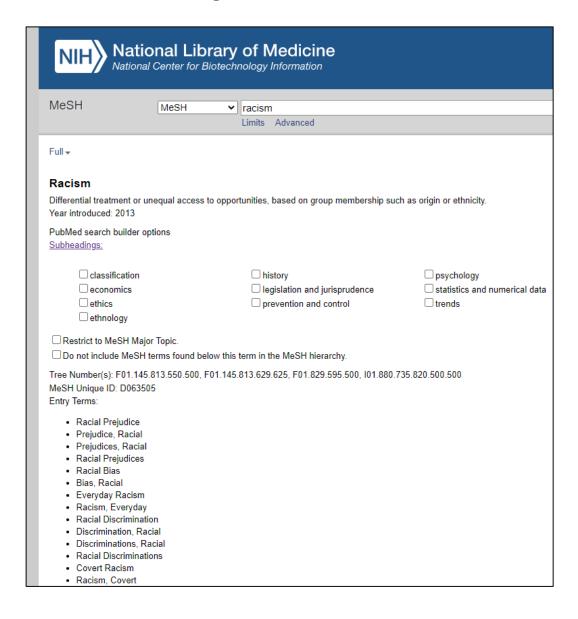
Currency: 2000+ English Language articles

Discipline: Health, medicine, nursing...

Format: Scholarly peer reviewed articles

Database(s): public health, sociology, Canadian...

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh



Previous Indexing: Prejudice (1994-2012) See Also: Antiracism All MeSH Categories Psychiatry and Psychology Category Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms Behavior Social Behavior **Prejudice** Racism Systemic Racism All MeSH Categories Psychiatry and Psychology Category Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms Behavior Social Behavior Social Discrimination Racism Systemic Racism All MeSH Categories Psychiatry and Psychology Category

Psychiatry and Psychology Category
Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms
Psychology, Social
Prejudice

Racism

All MeSH Categories

Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena Category
Social Sciences

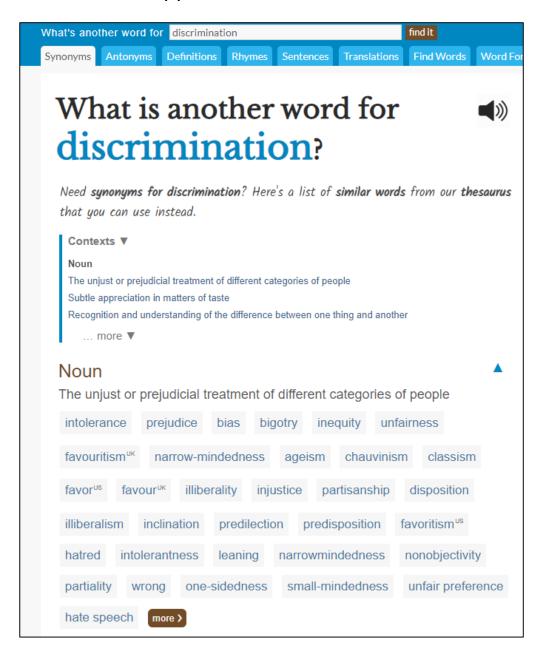
<u>Sociology</u>

Social Problems
Social Segregation
Race Relations

Racism

Systemic Racism

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Tackling racism as a "wicked" public health problem: Enabling allies in anti-racism praxis



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ABSTRACT

Racism is a "wicked" public health problem that fuels systemic health inequities between population groups in New Zealand, the United States and elsewhere. While literature has examined racism and its effects on health, the work describing how to intervene to address racism in public health is less developed. While the notion of raising awareness of racism through socio-political education is not new, given the way racism has morphed into new parratives in health institutional settings, it has become critical to support allies to make informing efforts to address racism as a fundamental cause of health inequities. In this paper, we make the case for anti-racism praxis as a tool to address inequities in public health, and focus on describing an anti-racism praxis framework to inform the training and support of allies. The limited work on anti-racism rarely articulates the unique challenges or needs of allies or targets of racism, but we seek to help fill that gap. Our anti-racism praxis for allies includes five core elements: reflexive relational praxis, structural power analysis, socio-political education, monitoring and evaluation and systems change approaches. We recognize that racism is a modifiable determinant of health and racial inequities can be eliminated with the necessary political will and a planned system change approach. Anti-racism praxis provides the tools to examine the interconnection and interdependence of cultural and institutional factors as a foundation for examining where and how to intervene to address racism

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1. Introduction

Racism, is the epitome of what Rittel and Webber (1973) in their landmark text describe as a "wicked" problem. "Wicked" problems are complex problems that are highly resistant to solutions and that are characterized by high difficulty and disagreement about the nature and cause of the problem and their potential solutions. Racism also may be considered a fundamental determinant of health because it is a dynamic process that endures and adapts over time, and because it influences multiple mechanisms, policies, practices and pathways that ultimately affect health (Phelan and Link, 2015; Ramaswamy and Kelly, 2015). There is a long history of research on racism, colonization and white supremacy across the globe describing the scope and depth of the problem (W. M. Byrd and Clayton, 2003; Rodney, 2012). Racism, as a legacy of

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colonization and slavery, has had profound intergenerational effects on health, social and economic outcomes (Alvarez et al., 2016; Y Paradies, 2016a).

Racism has been defined as "an organized system, rooted in an ideology of inferiority that categorizes, ranks, and differentially allocates societal resources to human population groups" (D. R. Williams and Rucker, 2000 p. 76). Consequently, racism is an analytic tool to explain systems, patterns and outcomes that vary by population groups that are broader than the explicit decisions and practices of individuals, organizations or institutions. Beyond a series of isolated incidents or acts, racism is a deeply ingrained aspect of life that reflects norms and practices that are often perceived as ordinary, constant and chronic (Ford and Airhihenbuwa, 2010a, 2010b), Racism is a violent system of power that can be active and explicit, passive and implicit, or between this binary (Young and Marion, 1990). Racism pervades national cultures via institutional structures, as well as the ideological

Authors' keywords:

Racism, anti-racism, ethnic inequalities, public health, Maori, Black Americans, decolonization

MEDLINE MeSH Subjects:

cooperative behavior, health Status Disparities*, humans, New Zealand, public health*, racial groups*, racism / prevention & control*, United States

Embase Emtree Subjects:

*African American, education, human, human experiment Monitoring, power analysis, *public health problem, *racism

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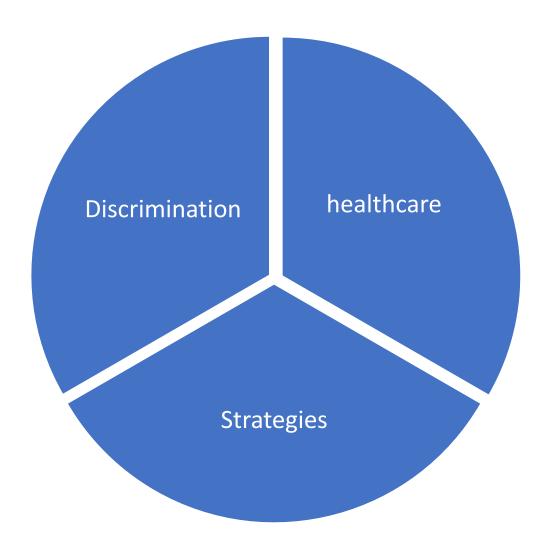
racism, public health, healthcare disparities, social determinants of health, public policy, support, psychosocial

ProQuest Sociology:

racism, public health, ethnicity, racial identity, inequality, health problems, consciousness, training, change agents, power structure, interdependence, sociopolitical factors, Black people

Web of Science Institutional racism, anti-racism, disparities, race, intervention, equity

^{*} Corresponding author.



Currency of information

Language

Discipline

Format

Database(s)

disciminat* or racis* or "anti-racis*" or antiracis*

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"health care" or healthcare or hospital* or "public health"

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Language=English; Date=2000+; Format=scholarly peer review articles; Humans

Currency of information: 2000+

Language: English

Discipline: Health/Psychology

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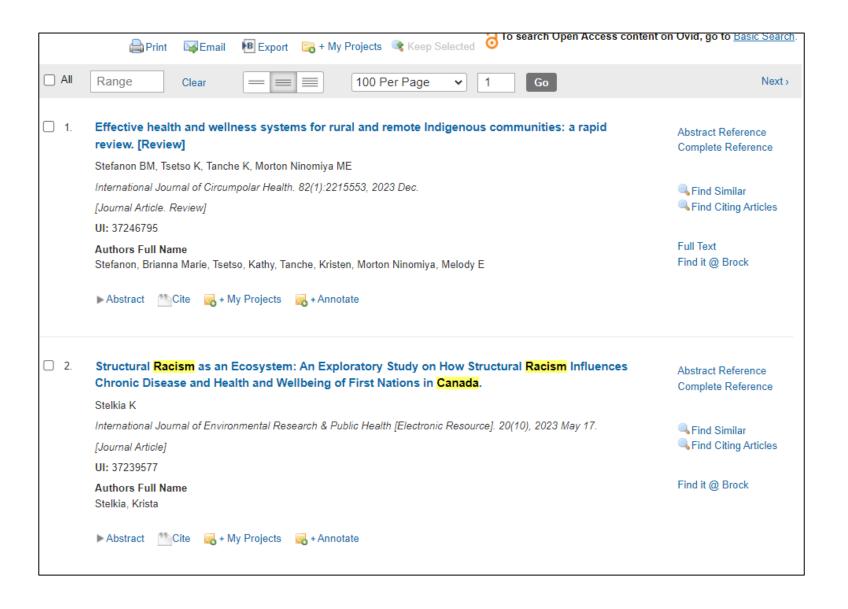
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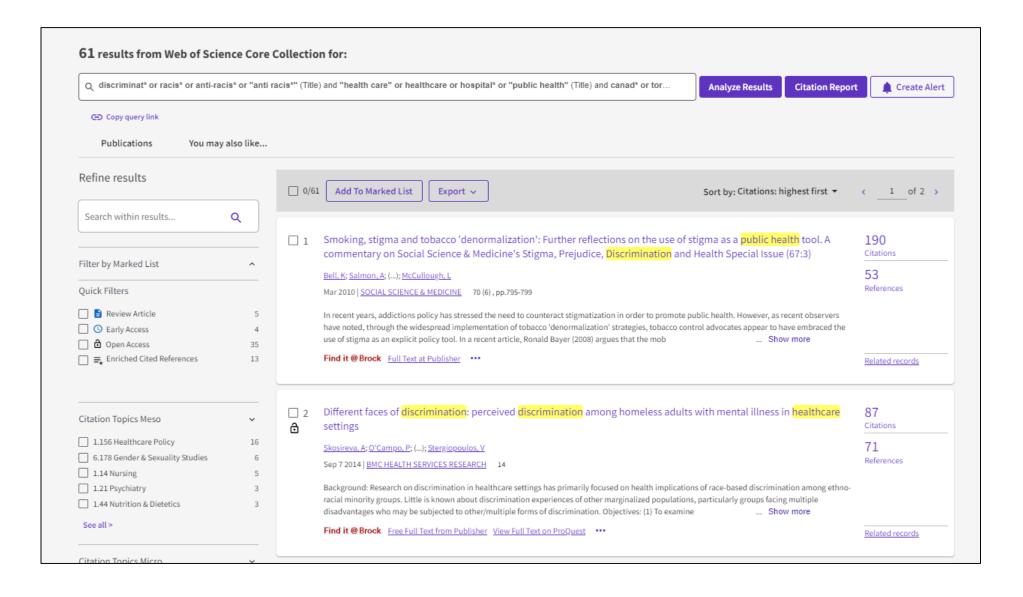
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Canadian Journal of Public Health (2020) 111:40-49 https://doi.org/10.17269/s41997-019-00242-z

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH



Unmet health needs and discrimination by healthcare providers among an Indigenous population in Toronto, Canada

George Tjensvoll Kitching ^{1,2} · Michelle Firestone ^{3,4} · Berit Schei ¹ · Sara Wolfe ⁵ · Cheryllee Bourgeois ⁵ · Patricia O'Campo ^{3,4} · Michael Rotondi ⁶ · Rosane Nisenbaum ^{3,4} · Raglan Maddox ^{3,7} · Janet Smylie ^{3,4}

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Abstract

Objectives Inequalities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Canada per populations in urban settings, information on their health is scarce. The objective of this st experience of discrimination by healthcare providers and having unmet health needs Toronto.

Methods The Our Health Counts Toronto (OHCT) database was generated using respon 917 self-identified Indigenous adults within Toronto for a comprehensive health assess draws on information from 836 OHCT participants with responses to all study variab intervals were estimated to examine the relationship between lifetime experience of di and having an unmet health need in the 12 months prior to the study. Stratified analy-

information on access to primary care and socio-demographic factors influenced this relationship.

Results The RDS-adjusted prevalence of discrimination by a healthcare provider was 28.5% (95% CI 20.4–36.5) and of unmet health needs was 27.3% (95% CI 19.1–35.5). Discrimination by a healthcare provider was positively associated with unmet health needs (OR 3.1, 95% CI 1.3–7.3).

Conclusion This analysis provides new evidence linking discrimination in healthcare settings to disparities in healthcare access among urban Indigenous people, reinforcing existing recommendations regarding Indigenous cultural safety training for healthcare providers. Our study further demonstrates Our Health Counts methodologies, which employ robust community partnerships and RDS to address gaps in health information for urban Indigenous populations.

Résumé

Objectifs Des inégalités subsistent au Canada entre les peuples autochtones et non autochtones. Malgré la croissance des populations autochtones en milieu urbain, les informations sur leur santé sont rares. Nous avons voulu évaluer les associations entre les expériences de discrimination par des dispensateurs de soins de santé et la présence de besoins de santé non comblés au sein de la population autochtone de Toronto.

Méthode Nous avons utilisé la base de données « Our Health Counts Toronto » (OHCT) pour recruter par échantillonnage en fonction des répondants (EFR) 917 adultes de Toronto s'identifiant comme étant Métis, Inuits ou membres des Premières Nations pour répondre à un questionnaire d'évaluation de santé exhaustif. Pour cette étude transversale, nous avons utilisé les données de 836 participants de l'OHCT ayant fourmi des réponses à toutes les variables de l'étude. Nous avons estimé des rapports de cotes et

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Kitching, G. T., Firestone, M., Schei, B., Wolfe, S., Bourgeois, C., O'Campo, P., Rotondi, M., Nisenbaum, R., Maddox, R., & Smylie, J. (2020). Unmet health needs and discrimination by healthcare providers among an Indigenous population in Toronto, Canada. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, *111*(1), 40–49. https://doi.org/10.17269/s41997-019-00242-z







Article

Confronting Racism within the Canadian Healthcare System: Systemic Exclusion of First Nations from Quality and Consistent Care

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Abstract: The study is on racism against First Nation peoples in the Canadian healthcare system. The study design incorporates principles of grounded theory, participant and Indigenous (decolonizing) research. Four questions are addressed: (1) What is the root cause of racism against First Nation peoples in the healthcare system? (2) What factors perpetuate racisms existence? (3) What are the impacts of racism on First Nation health? (4) What needs to be done to eradicate racism and to create an equitable healthcare system that sufficiently represents the needs, interests and values of First Nation peoples?

Keywords: racism; Canadian healthcare system; First Nations; grounded theory

1. Introduction

The focus of this paper is on racism against First Nation peoples in the Canadian healthcare system. The discussion is based on a grounded theory analysis of interviews and focus group discussions with participants of a research project on community-based primary healthcare supporting transformation in the health of Manitoba First Nations. Analysis takes place within a macro-context of a global pandemic, and international protests against institutional racism.

The study design is heavily based in partnership development and principles of participatory research. The goal of engagement and discovery is implementation in order to transform healthcare into a system that is equitable, accessible, and appropriate to First Nation peoples. The study addresses four questions: (1) what is the root cause of racism against First Nation peoples in the healthcare system? (2) What factors perpetuate racism's existence? (3) What are the impacts of racism on First Nation health? (4) What needs to be done to eradicate racism and to create an equitable healthcare system that sufficiently represents the needs, interests and values of First Nation peoples?

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Stigma and discrimination related to mental health and substance use issues in primary health care in Toronto, Canada: a qualitative study

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"Interdisciplinary Centre for Health & Society, University of Toronto Scarborough, Toronto, Canada; "Department of Community Health Sciences, Centre for Global Public Health, Max Rady College of Medicine, University of Manitoba, Canada; "WHO / PAHO Collaborating Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Institute for Mental Health Policy Research, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Institute feath Policy Research, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Canada; "Clinical Public Health Division, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; "Department of Public Health and the Department of Family Medicine, Pontificia Universidad Católica De Chile, Santiago, Chile; "Social & Behavioural Health Sciences Division, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Community Health Centres (CHCs) are an essential component of primary health care (PHC) in Canada. This article examines health providers' understandings and experiences regarding stigma towards mental health and substance use (MHSU) issues, as well as their ideas for an effective intervention to address stigma and discrimination, in three CHCs in Toronto, Ontario. Methods: Using a phenomenological approach, we conducted twenty-three interviews with senior staff members and peer workers, and three focus groups with front-line health providers. Ahybrid approach to thematic analysis was employed, entailing a combination of emergent and a priori coding. Results: The findings indicate that PHC settings are sites where multiple fo stigma create health service barriers. Stigma and discrimination associated with MHS cohere around intersecting experiences of gender, race, class, age and other issues inc the degree and visibility of distress. Clients may find social norms to be alienating, inc behavioural expectations in Canadian PHC settings. Conclusions: Given the turmoil in lives, systematic efforts to mitigate stigma were inhibited by myriad proximate facto demanded urgent response. Health providers were enthusiastic about implementing stigma/recovery-based approaches that could be integrated into current CHC services recommendations for interventions centred around communication and education, s training, CHC-wide meetings, and anti-stigma campaigns in surrounding communities.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Accepted 14 March 2020

KEYWORDS

Mental illness; addiction; stigma; recovery; Canada; primary health care

Murney, M. A., Sapag, J. C., Bobbili, S. J., & Khenti, A. (2020). Stigma and discrimination related to mental health and substance use issues in primary health care in Toronto, Canada: A qualitative study. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-Being*, *15*(1), 1744926. https://doi.org/10.1080/17482631.2020.1744926

Introduction

There is increasing recognition worldwide that mental health is a vital aspect of overall health (Arboleda-Flórez & Saraceno, 2001; Kirmayer & Pedersen, 2014; Patel & Chatterji, 2015), Indeed, mental health and substance use (MHSU) issues represent a substantial contribution to the global burden of disease (Vigo et al., 2016). In Ontario, Canada, the number of patients with mental health issues, as well as the cost of treating them, are increasing (Rehm et al., 2006; Silveira et al., 2016; Sunderji et al., 2018). Primary health care (PHC) settings are wellsituated for facilitating the early detection of MHSU issues, and for providing affordable treatments and follow-up care, because general practitioners are responsible for a significant proportion of mental health care (Borges et al., 2016; Ivbijaro, 2012). In Ontario, most patients obtain mental health care solely from a general practitioner (Arboleda-Flórez & Saraceno, 2001; Statistics Canada, 2013), Furthermore, between 25 and 30% of patients in PHC settings can be expected to suffer from mental health-related issues, though less than half of these cases are detected (Stuart et al., 2012). However, PHC settings may become sites where clients must contend with various forms of stigma and discrimination, including forms perpetuated by health providers.

Stigma and discrimination exist worldwide, relating to both mental health (Mascayano et al., 2016; Pescosolido et al., 2008; Stuart et al., 2012) and substance use (Corrigan et al., 2017; Room, 2005; Van Boekel et al., 2013). Many factors influence the under-detection of mental illness in PHC settings, including differing socio-cultural expressions of mental illness (Brijnath & Antoniades, 2018; Kirmayer et al., 2017; Kirmayer & Pedersen, 2014), and the stigma associated with mental illness (Michels et al., 2006; Sapag et al., 2018). Stigmatizing attitudes and practices among health providers are welldocumented (Corrigan, 2004; Schulze, 2007), and clients of mental health services have reported stigmatizing treatment from both general practitioners and psychiatrists (Thomicroft et al., 2007). According to Stuart et al. (2012), stigma and discrimination can be

Conducting and writing up different types of reviews

Searching for citations

- selecting databases
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- screening citations



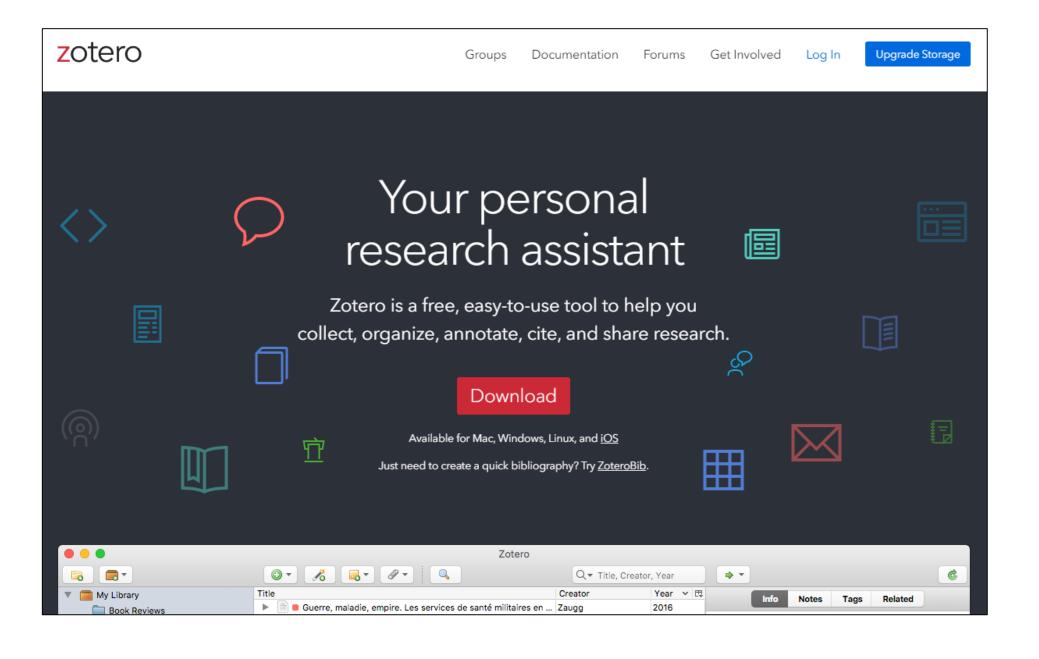
Writing up reviews

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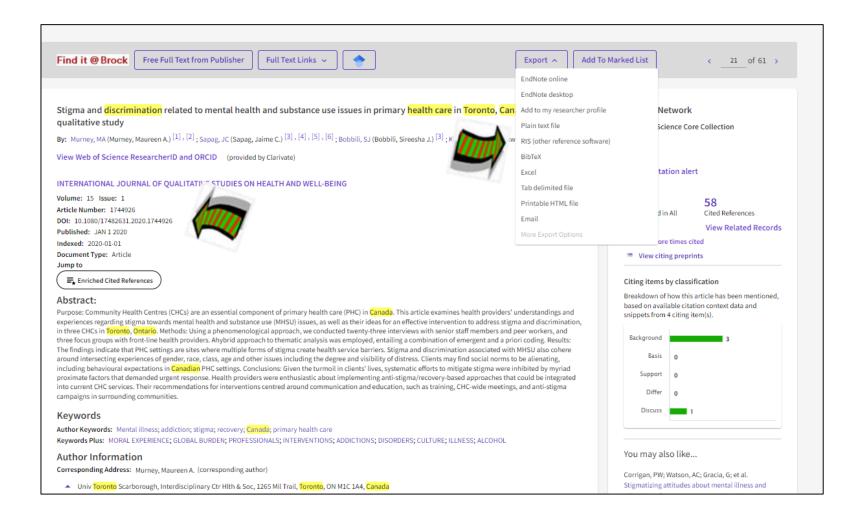
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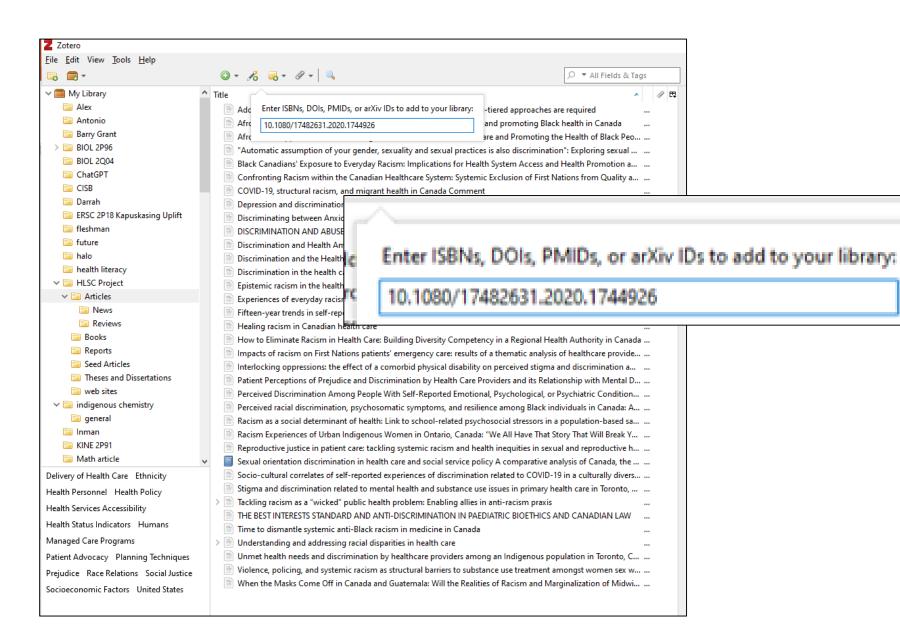
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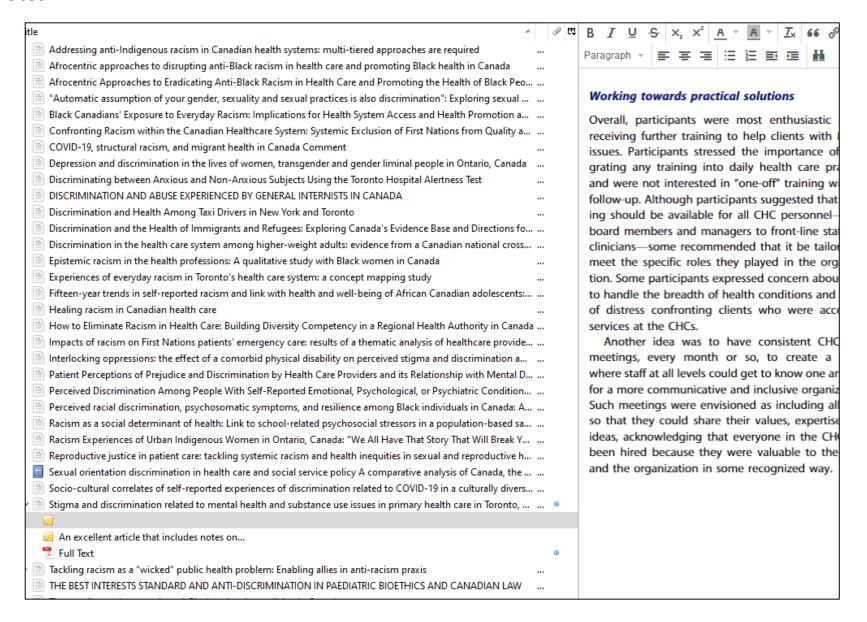




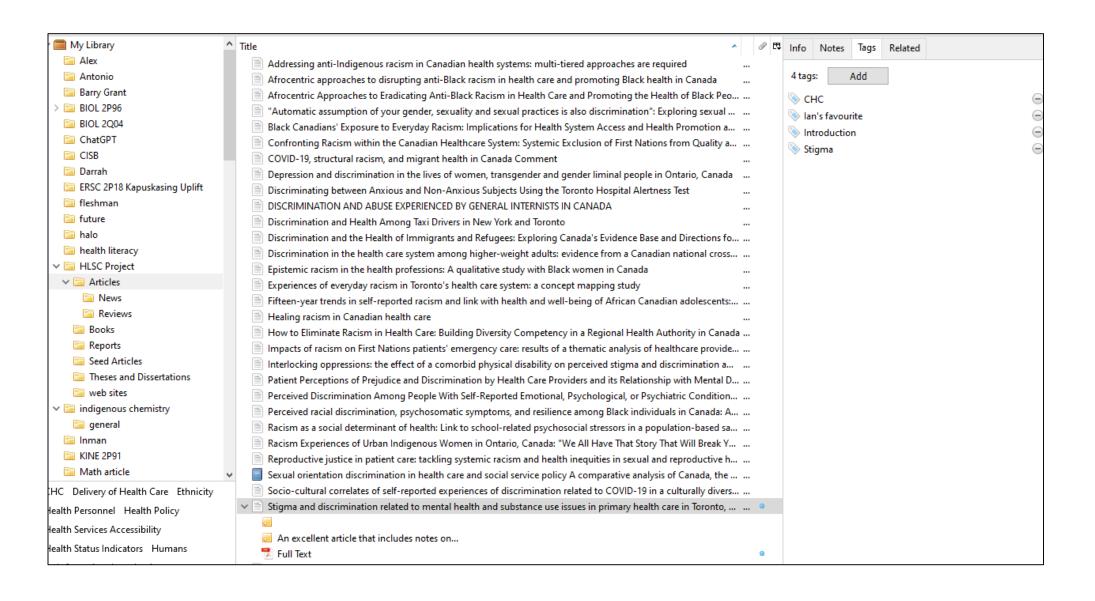
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Conducting and writing up different types of reviews

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Questions!

Screening citations

Based on,

- Inclusion / exclusion criteria
- Themes
- Format
- Body of research
- Context introduction, quote, researcher, data, methodology...

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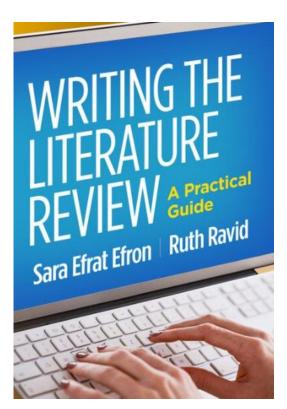


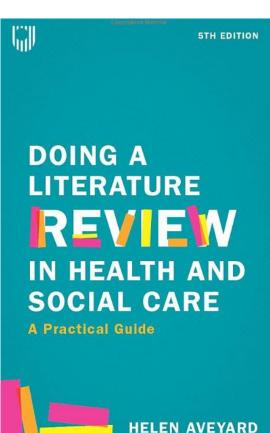


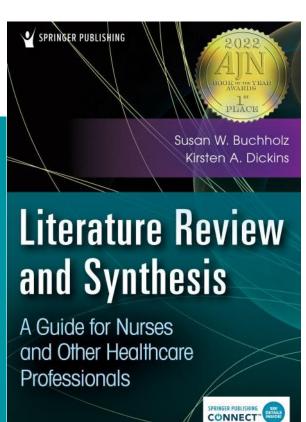
Lots of general guides on how to craft literature reviews:

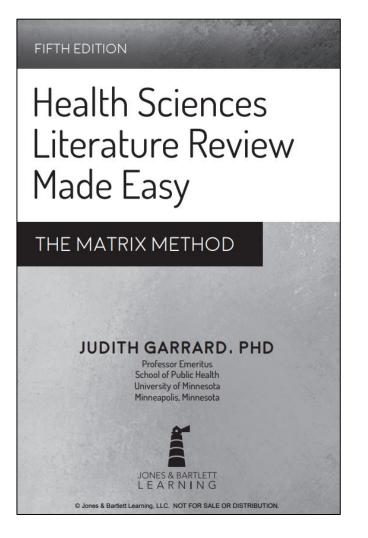
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Where can I get help?

Brock Library Health Sciences Research Guide

https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/HLSC

Email the Library

libhelp@brocku.ca

Ask Us Chat service

https://brocku.ca/library/chat/

Book a Consultation



https://calendar.library.brocku.ca/appointments/researchconsultation

Conducting and writing up different types of reviews

Searching for citations

- selecting databases
- search strategies
- managing citations
- screening citations

Writing up reviews

- evidence synthesis vs. literature reviews
- guides and where to get help

Questions!



The best lit review is concise, clear and comprehensive yet answers your research question or study topic.

A perfect search finds all relevant citations but doesn't exclude citations of peripheral interest.

You will be overwhelmed!

Define your concepts and terms.

Set boundaries.

Find similar studies, articles, reports, theses/dissertations...

A perfect literature review includes all relevant citations.

Ask for assistance.

Questions?

What is your research question / topic? What databases are you comfortable with? Which databases are essential? Which version of MEDLINE works best for your research question / topic? How effective are your database search strategies? Can you find 3-5 seed articles? Should you look for articles, books/ebooks, theses, dissertations, reports, data...? Do you have a plan to document your findings, citations, search strategies...? Do you need helping finding reports, full-text articles, books...? When do you know whether you've found all essential citations? Can you safely determine whether you've found everything? When to stop searching and start writing? Literature review vs. evidence synthesis review – what's the difference? Think through how you can creatively display your data? When to ask for assistance?



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